

Senegal

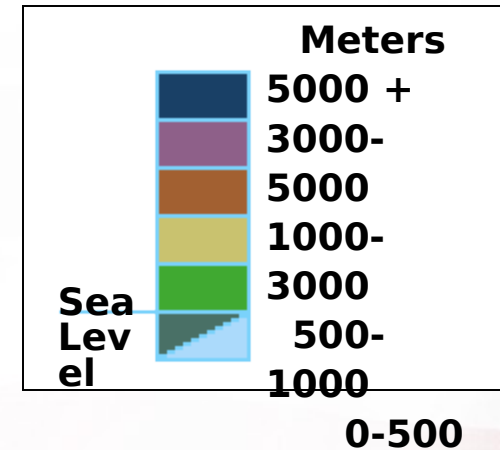


- Southern separatist group sporadically has clashed with government forces.

Senegal: Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate

Climate tropical; hot, humid; rainy season (May to November) has strong southeast winds; dry season (December to April) dominated by hot, dry, harmattan wind.



Terrain: generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast .

Lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m
Highest point: unnamed feature near Nepen Diakha 581 m

Senegal: Environmental Issues

- Air
 - Low risk
 - Some pollution near specific industrial and urban areas.
- Soil
 - Low risk but should be avoided when possible.
 - Soil contamination near industrial facilities and waste disposal sites.
 - Significant exposure unlikely in the absence of wind, active digging, or leakage into ground water.

Senegal: Environmental Issues

- Food
 - Food may be contaminated with industrial particulates, chemicals from soil, pesticides, fertilizers, and fecal pathogens.
- Water
 - Raw sewage primary water contaminant.
 - Common practice to discard untreated domestic and industrial wastewater directly into local waterways
 - Microbial contamination of municipal water supplies is common.

Senegal: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage
 - Runoff containing fecal pathogens,

Senegal: Diseases of Operational Importance

- **Highest risk** country
- Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and Waterborne Diseases: Bacterial diarrhea, Hepatitis A, Protozoal diarrhea and Typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - Vector-borne Diseases: Dengue fever, Malaria, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Yellow fever.
 - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Hepatitis B.
 - Respiratory Diseases: Meningococcal meningitis
 - Water-contact Diseases: Schistosomiasis

Senegal: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food and waterborne Diseases: Brucellosis, Cholera, Hepatitis E
 - Vector-borne Diseases: Boutonneuse fever (Mediterranean spotted fever), Chikungunya, Leishmaniasis, Rift Valley fever, Sindbis (Ockelbo) virus, Murine typhus (flea-borne) and West Nile fever
 - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: HIV/AIDS, Gonorrhea and Chlamydia.
 - Water-contact Diseases: Leptospirosis,
 - Soil Contact Diseases: Lassa Fever
 - Respiratory Diseases: Tuberculosis
 - Animal-contact: Anthrax, Q-Fever and Rabies